

A page consists of space equivalent to ten lines of copy in our type, or about seventy-five words.									
One month.	1.00	75	2.50	4.00	6.00	10			
Two months.	2.00	50	5.00	8.00	12.00	20			
Three months.	4.00	100	8.00	12.00	18.00	30			
Four months.	8.00	150	15.00	25.00	35.00	50			
Six months.	12.00	180	24.00	40.00	50.00	70			
One year.	15.00	180	30.00	50.00	60.00	80			

THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1870.

NUMBER 47

County and City Directory

COUNTY OFFICERS

Circuit Judge	Hon. R. H. Stanton.
Commonwealth's Attorney	George T. Hubbell.
County Clerk	Thos. A. Russell.
County Clerk	George W. Culver.
County Attorney	Wm. F. Frank.
Surveyor	J. W. Wadsworth.
Junior Surveyor	J. L. Grant.
Coroner	John Grant.
Circuit Court convenes, spring & fall term, first Monday in April; fall term, first Monday in October.	
Highway Court convenes second Monday in every month.	
Quarterly Court convenes second Monday in March, June, September and December.	
CITY OFFICES.	
Mayor—William P. Coons.	
Treasurer—Henry Johnson.	
Deputy Marshal—J. M. Luman.	
Clark—Will T. Payne.	
Treasurer—W. C. Sudder.	
Assessor—J. C. McCardle.	
Collector—Mike Brown.	
Postmaster—Wm. Wm. Davis.	
Market Master—Wm. Edmonds.	
Allegiance Keeper—Wm. Miles.	
City Underwriters—Stone & Collier.	
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.	
President—Robert A. Coopers.	
First Ward—W. N. Howe.	
Second Ward—Dr. G. W. Martin.	
Third Ward—J. H. Rainey.	
Fourth Ward—J. M. Stockton.	
Fifth Ward—Dr. Jno. M. Dako.	
Sixth Ward—A. L. Cochran.	
Seventh Ward—W. W. Pike.	
Eighth Ward—Gen. W. T. Taylor.	
Ninth Ward—H. Hall.	
Tenth Ward—Wm. Ireland.	
MASONIC DIRECTORY.	
Mayville Commander, No. 10, Knights Templar—Stated Convocation, 1st Monday in each month.	
M. H. Smith, Commander.	
J. B. Gibson, Recorder.	
Mayville Consol., No. 20, Stated Communion—Services, 1st Monday in each month in March, June, September and December.	
L. Stine, P. J. G. M.	
A. Billings, Recorder.	
Mayville Chapter, No. 9, Stated Communications, 2d Monday in each month.	
W. N. Howe, H. P.	
J. E. Gibson, Secretary.	
Confidence Lodge, No. 52, Stated Communications, 1st Monday in each month.	
W. H. Smith, W. M.	
E. B. Gibson, Secretary.	
Mayson Lodge, No. 12, Stated Communications, 2d Monday in each month.	
M. C. Russel, W. M.	
J. Lloyd, Secretary.	
Sardis Lodge, No. 16, Stated Communications, or after full moon, in every month.	
W. H. Bratton, W. M.	
W. H. Dohms, Secretary.	
CHURCH DIRECTORY.	
Christian Church, Elder J. R. McGinn, Pastor, Sunday School at 10 o'clock a.m.—Prayer Meeting, Thursday at 7 p.m.	
Presbyterian Church, (Synod) Rev. J. E. S. Williamson, Pastor, Services alternate Sundays at their church building on Court street, at 11 o'clock a.m. and 7 p.m.—Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7 o'clock a.m.	
Presbyterian Church, (Gen. Assembly) Rev. G. M. McCampbell Minister, Services alternate Sabbath at their church building on corner of 2d and Court streets, at 10 o'clock a.m.—Prayer meeting Saturday school at 9 o'clock.	
R. H. Church, Rev. J. Rand, Pastor, Services Sunday at 11 o'clock a.m. and 5 o'clock p.m.—Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock p.m.	
H. H. Church, North, Rev. Mr. Walsh, Pastor, Services Sunday at 10 o'clock a.m.—Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock p.m.	
G. Church, Rev. Mr. Craighead, Services Sunday School at 9 o'clock a.m.—Prayer meeting, Friday at 7 o'clock p.m.	
C. Church, Rev. Father Glorieux, Pastor, Services Sunday at 11 o'clock a.m.—Sunday School at 9 o'clock, p.m.	

THE PUMPKIN'S

Written upon receiving the gift of a pumpkin pie.

ST JOHN G. WHITRINE.

Oh! greatly fair on the land is the sun,
The vines of the gourd and the rich melon run,
And the rock, and the tree, and the cottage entwined,
With broad leaves all greenness and blossoms all round.Like that which o'er Niniveh's prophet once grew,
While he waited to know that his warning was true;And longed for the stormy cloud, and listened in vain
For the rush of the whirlwind and red fire-flame.On the banks of the Xeril the dark Spanish maiden
Comes up with the fruit of the tangled vine laden;And the crook of Cuba laughs her to behold
Through orange leaves thinning the broad sphere ofYet with deer delight from his home in the North
On the fields of his harvest the Yankee looks forth;

Where crook-snakes are curling and yellow trout skins.

And the sun of September melts down on his vines,
Ah—on Thanksgiving Day, when from East and from West.

From North and from South come the pilgrim and guest,

When the gray-haired New Englander sees round his board

The old broken links of affection restored,

When the care-worn man seeks his mother once more;

And the worn matron smiles where the girl smiled before;

What moistens the lips, and what brightens the eye?

What calls back the past like the rich Pumpkin pie?

Oh!—fruit loved of boyhood!—the old days recall—

When wood grapes were purple and brown nuts were falling!

When wild, fair faces were carved in its skin,

Glares out through the dark from a candle within;

When we laugh round the corn heap, with hearts all in tune.

Our chair a broad pumpkin—our lantern the moon,

Telling tale of the fairy who traveled like steam,

In a pumpkin-shell coach, with two rats for a team;

Then thanks for thy present!—no sugar sweet or better;

We smothered from an oven or circled a platter!

Fair hands never wrought at a pastry more fine,

Bright eyes never watched o'er cake baking than this!

And the prayer, which my mouth is too full to express,

Swells my heart that thy shadow may never be less;

That the day of thy lot may be lengthened below,

And the fame of thy worth like a pumpkin vine grows;

And thy life be as sweet, and its last summer sky golden-hued and fair as thy own Pumpkin Pie.

BORN ADMIRAL SAMUEL E. BREWER, U. S. N.

A telegram from Philadelphia reports the death at Mount Airy, near that city, on yesterday morning, of Rear Admiral Brewer. He was born in New York in 1795, and was appointed to the navy at the age of 10. In 1816, while still a midshipman he participated in the battle of Lake Champlain. In 1816 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and in 1835 to that of commander, serving during this period on board several different vessels of the navy. On the 8th of September, 1841, he was commissioned captain of the frigate Cumberland, attached to the Mediterranean squadron. During the Mexican war Captain Brewer was in the Atlantic, where he did good service in the attack on and capture of the towns of Tuxpan, Tabasco and Vera Cruz. After the close of the war with Mexico he returned to the East, and was on special service on the lakes in 1848, commanding the North-Western Army from 1850 to 1852, in command of the expeditionary squadron from 1855 to 1858, and commanding the New York Navy Yard from 1856 to 1861. On the 16th of July, 1862, he was commissioned a rear admiral. During the rebellion he performed service as light-house inspector, and in 1865 was on special duty in this city. At the time of his death Admiral Brewer was Port Admiral at Philadelphia. He was a gallant, able officer, and was much esteemed by all who knew him.—Y. H. HAROLD.

VOLUME LI.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1870.

STIPULATIONS WITH ADVERTISERS.
 Advertisements ordered for less than one month will receive one cent per line for each insertion.
 Special notices fifteen cents a line for the first insertion, and ten cents a line for each subsequent insertion.
 Marriage and death notices inserted gratis.
 The price of extra columns per line.
 The paper extra columns per line.
 Advertisers occupying more space than contracted for, additional charges will be made, and the extra space, if occupied by the contracting party, will be charged for extra at our published rates.

(From the Observer and Commonwealth).
 Centre College.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE TWO SYNODS OF KENTUCKY, TOUCHING THE CONTROL OF CENTRE COLLEGE.

LETTER FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE NOVEMBER SYNOD.

REV. J. E. SPILLMAN, CHAIRMAN:

REV. AND DEAR SIR—The undersigned were appointed a committee by the Synod of Kentucky, which met in Frankfort on the 12th of Oct., 1870, to confer with a similar committee, appointed by the Synod of Kentucky, which met in Paris on the same day, in reference to the practicability of agreeing upon some plan by which the entire Presbyterian Church in Kentucky may be constitutionally provided by general taxation for the support of its ecclesiastical institutions.

The underlying principle of taxation, as we conceive, is the only safe and maintenance ground for upholding it, either for general or local purposes, is compensation in some form resulting from it to those who may be compelled to bear its burthen. Women and children, and others unfitted for successful business pursuits, but owning the means necessary for their own comfortable support, may look to the prosperity or success of others having the necessary talents or capital to profit by particular advantages, for a just or adequate recompence for the burdens of an onerous tax, exacted to procure those advantages. But it is seldom difficult to discern the true grounds on which just and authorized taxation should rest, and to which, so far as may be consistent with established precedent and prescriptive usage, the safety of private property requires that it should be restricted.

It has been argued, notwithstanding the general conviction of the importance to the interests of Presbyterianism in Kentucky, and the belief that the bitterness and uncharitableness of feeling which unhappy divisions have prevailed in our churches for some years past, would be removed by such a co-operation, greatly to the credit of religious piety and the growth of the church at large, has so far subsisted as at least to open the way for an earnest effort to secure co-operation in the support of an Institution whose success must of necessity rebound alike to the advantage of both Synods. If we are in error in supposing that a better and more comprehensive system of taxation now exists than has prevailed during the past few years among ministers and members of the churches presented by the two Synods, then we do not hope for a successful termination to the present effort. But we trust and believe that the results of our conferences will be such as not only to secure the particular object we have in view, but also the means of bringing together, in warm Christian sympathy and love, many hearts now estranged from each other.

As the proposition for a Committee of Conference originated in our Synod, it is proper, of course we will be expected by you, that we submit for your consideration the method, by which we hope to secure the united support of both Synods to Centre College. It is indeed seemly, and becoming, that the two Synods, by whom the movement originated, should be represented in the conference of the two Synods, and that we be enabled to communicate with the Synod which met in Frankfort on the same day, and return the following answer.

We deplore as deeply as you can possibly, the bitterness and uncharitableness, which have been at once the cause and the consequence of the unhappy division in the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, and resulted so disastrously to an institution of learning, dear to the hearts and important to the interests of the Presbyterian people of this and other Synods. We are behind you in the desire that there may be a restoration of brotherly kindness and charity that once prevailed among us Presbyterians.

In looking forward to our meeting with you, we had indulged the hope that before the final separation of our committees, we might be able to agree upon some plan of adjustment to be reported to our respective Synods for adoption, which should put an end to the vexatious litigation now terminating the disagreeable controversy with regard to our Institution of learning at Danville.

We regret to perceive by your communication, that by the order under which you are acting, you are restricted to one basis of compromise, namely, "Some plan by which the entire Presbyterian Church in Kentucky can be united in the hearty support of Centre College," as it stands. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Frankfort on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Paris on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Frankfort on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Paris on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Frankfort on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Paris on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Frankfort on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Paris on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Frankfort on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Paris on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Frankfort on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Paris on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Frankfort on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Paris on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Frankfort on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Paris on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Frankfort on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Paris on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Frankfort on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Paris on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Frankfort on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Paris on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Frankfort on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Paris on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Frankfort on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Paris on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Frankfort on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Paris on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Frankfort on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Paris on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Frankfort on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the proposed plan, and seems to have adopted it. We do not mean to ignore the fact that the Synod which met in Paris on the 12th of Oct., 1870, has also considered the

MARYSVILLE, KY., DECEMBER 28, 1870.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
THOMAS H. GREEN.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—COURT STREET.

We seldom find in a newspaper a paragraph which we can more cordially endorse than we do the following from the *Courier Journal*: "The era when courage was rare and a man might sail in and win on his muscles, has passed. After a war like ours, when millions of poor devils proved that about the easiest thing to do is to stand fire, and about the commonest thing in our country is courage, the old bullying, pistol firing process does not show or pay so well as an investment. The best men of the country have had their fill of powder and ball. Only vagabonds and deadbeats quarrel and pretend to fight. A gentleman is ashamed to be involved in such disgraceful practices. If assailed, he knocks down his man, and hopes to have done with it as speedily, and with as little scandal, as possible."

Hon. D. L. JEWETT, of St. Louis, has been appointed United States Senator by Governor MCCLURG to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of CHAS. D. DRAKE, of Missouri. He will have but a short time to serve, as the Legislature will meet in a few weeks and elect a successor to DRAKE. It is possible FRANK BLAIR may prove the "coming man."

SAN DOMINGO.
The Executive has achieved a partial triumph in the San Domingo annexation matter. The resolution for the appointment of a Commission by the President passed the Senate on Thursday last, after a debate full of acrimony and bitterness. It is believed that the resolution will also pass the House. The following is the vote of the Senate, viz:

Yeas—Misses Abbott, Ames, Brownlow, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Cushing, Corbett, Cragin, Edmonds, Flanagan, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Howe, Howell, Norton, Nye, Osborne, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Revels, Ross, Sawyer, Scott, Sherman, Thayer, Warner, Wilson and Williams—91.

Nay—Misses Casserly, McFerry Morell of Vermont, Patterson, Schurz, Stock on Sun-

mer, A. G. Thurman and Tipton—9.

We consider the correspondence which we publish in another column to the exclusion of other matter sufficiently important to have justified us in so doing. The property involved aggregates in value fully \$300,000. There seems a fundamental antagonism of views between the two Symbos which renders any compromise impossible. The proposition made seems to be a fair one; and it is to be apprehended that those who declined it, will, after vexatious and expensive litigation, fail to get as much as was offered.

The Railroad-Treasurer's Statement.
The following is an exhibit of the financial condition of the M. & L. R. R. Company, Northern Division, not taking into account the amount of taxes yet to be received from Bourbon county:

OFFICE OF THE M. & L. R. R.
(Northern Division.)

MARYSVILLE, KY., Dec. 19, 1870.
Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditures from April 4th, 1868, to Dec. 19th, 1870:

Marysville Division.
RECEIPTS.
Mason Co., on account of tax.....\$137,626 25
Nicholas Co.....50,681 65
Fleming, do.....34,867 69
Scrip account for 1870.....5,805 00
".....1871.....24,100 00
Private Subscribers.....64,473 30
Bill Payable.....50,157 10
\$368,311 02

EXPENDITURES.
General expenses, including cost of survey, estimates, purchase of Depot, grounds, right of way, Office expenses, etc., from April 10, 1868, to December 19, 1870.....\$13,670 23
Machine Shop ac.....2,896 15
Officers Salaries.....8,904 50
Interest and discount on notes and scrip.....5,689 53
C. B. Child & Co. contractors.....322,485 82
J. V. Chamberlin, bal-
lasting.....1,800 00 364,846 23
Balance.....364,846 23 \$3,464 79

ASSETS.

Balance of taxes to be paid this year by Mason, Fleming and Nicholas Co.....\$41,300 00
Taxes for next year, less amount Scrip sold, for Mason, Fleming and Nicholas Co.....165,900 00
Bonds of town of Carlisle.....15,000 00
Balance on Private Subscriptions.....42,601 70
\$206,266 49

LIAILITIES.
Bill Payable.....\$ 8,000 00
Acceptances.....42,757 10
Balance due C. B. Child & Co. for esti-
mates.....4,189 89 54,946 99
Balance.....\$153,219 50

The account with C. B. Child & Co., Contractors, stands as follows:

Dr.
To amount paid in cash.....\$289,728 72
To amount given in acceptances for iron, etc.....42,757 10 332,485 82
Balance.....\$ 4,189 89

Paris Division.

RECEIPTS.
From Bourbon County on account of tax.....\$61,800 00
From Bourbon County Scrip ac-
count.....9,000 00
Total.....\$70,800 00

EXPENDITURES.
Construction account—Sundries expences.....\$ 2,641 46
Contractors account.....69,441 91
Total.....\$72,083 37

HENRY PEMAN,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Women and wine.

Woman has never been associated with wine without disgrace and disaster. The toast and the bacchae that, with musical alliteration, complete these two words, spring from the hot lips of sensuality, and are burdened with shame. A man who can sing of wine and women in the same breath is one whose presence is disgrace and whose touch is pollution. A man who can forget mother and sister, wife and daughter, and only sing of wine in a song in which the name of woman is invoked to heighten the pleasures of the intoxicating cup, is beyond triumph and without mitigation, a beast. "Dost thou think because thou art virtuous, there shall no more cakes and ale?" At, cakes and ale, if you will, but let it be cakes and ale. Let not the name by which we call the pure and precious ones at home be brought to illuminate a degrading feast.

If the worst foes that woman has ever had go encounter, wine stands at the head. The

appetite for strong drink in man more hopes for them, scattered more fortunes for them, brought to them more shame, sorrow, and heartbreak than any other in life. The country numbers tens of thousands—by hundreds of thousands—of women who are widows to-day, and sit in hopeless weeds, because their husbands have been slain by strong drink. There are hundreds of thousands of homes scattered all over the land, in which women live lives of torture, going through all the agonies of suffering that he can inflict upon her, except death, and die, because those whom they love, love wine better than they do the women they have sworn to love. There are women by thousands who dread to hear at the door the step that once thrilled them with pleasure, because that step has learned to reel under the influence of the seductive poison. There are women groaning with pain, with tears, with grief, with despair, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for domestic happiness, sent free, in sealed envelopes, Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Great Pictorial Annual.
Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1871, for distribution, gratis throughout the United States, and all parts of the western Hemisphere, will be published in the first month of January, 1871. It is a monthly magazine, and will be sold at 25 cents a copy. It is intended to be a monthly publication of valuable information to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and the professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive American Almanac.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alternative of more than half the Christian world, are set forth in its pages, while an interesting series of medical and pharmaceutical articles, and other valuable information, are presented in a monthly series of articles.

The name, the indignation, the sorrow, the shame of disgrace for herself and her children, the poverty—and not infrequently the beggary—the fear of violence, the lingering, life-long struggle and despair of countless women with drunken husbands, are enough to make all women curse wine, and engage unitedly to oppose it everywhere, the worst misery of their sex.

What shall we see on the New Year's Day, 1871? Women all over the City of New York—women here and there, all over the country, where like social customs prevail—setting out upon their well-filled decanters which, before night shall close down, will be emptied into the brains of young men and old men who go to bed darker than the homes that they inhabit, will give the glass, woman's careles voice will laugh at the effects of the mischievous draught upon their friends, and having done this, woman will retire to ballyhoo rest, previously having reckoned the number of those to whom she has, during the day, presented a dangerous temptation, and rejoiced over it in the degree of its magnitude.

What woman! Woman is it not about time that this thing were stopped? Have you a husband, a brother, a son? Are they stronger than their neighbors who have, one after another, dropped into the graves of drunkards? Look around you and see the desolation that drink has wrought among your acquaintances, and in the houses where the temptation is greater, to make a social custom receivable which leads hundreds of thousands men into bondage and death. Why must the bottle come out everywhere? Why can there not be a festal occasion without this vulgar guzzling of strong drink?

Woman, there are some things that you can do, and this is one; you can make drinking unpopular and despised among the young.

You can use disengagement alluring you to your own house, as you can hold in suspension every young man who touches the cup.

You know that no young man who drinks can safely be trusted with the happiness of any woman, and that is as useful as a man can be for woman's society. Have this understood: that every young man who has drunk is likely proscribed. Bring your children regularly drinking, and temptation in any man's way, which leads hundreds of thousands men into bondage and death. Why must the bottle come out everywhere? Why can there not be a festal occasion without this vulgar guzzling of strong drink?

Woman, there are some things that you can do, and this is one; you can make drinking unpopular and despised among the young.

You can use disengagement alluring you to your own house, as you can hold in suspension every young man who touches the cup.

You know that no young man who drinks can safely be trusted with the happiness of any woman, and that is as useful as a man can be for woman's society. Have this understood: that every young man who has drunk is likely proscribed. Bring your children regularly drinking, and temptation in any man's way, which leads hundreds of thousands men into bondage and death. Why must the bottle come out everywhere? Why can there not be a festal occasion without this vulgar guzzling of strong drink?

Woman, there are some things that you can do, and this is one; you can make drinking unpopular and despised among the young.

You can use disengagement alluring you to your own house, as you can hold in suspension every young man who touches the cup.

You know that no young man who drinks can safely be trusted with the happiness of any woman, and that is as useful as a man can be for woman's society. Have this understood: that every young man who has drunk is likely proscribed. Bring your children regularly drinking, and temptation in any man's way, which leads hundreds of thousands men into bondage and death. Why must the bottle come out everywhere? Why can there not be a festal occasion without this vulgar guzzling of strong drink?

Woman, there are some things that you can do, and this is one; you can make drinking unpopular and despised among the young.

You can use disengagement alluring you to your own house, as you can hold in suspension every young man who touches the cup.

You know that no young man who drinks can safely be trusted with the happiness of any woman, and that is as useful as a man can be for woman's society. Have this understood: that every young man who has drunk is likely proscribed. Bring your children regularly drinking, and temptation in any man's way, which leads hundreds of thousands men into bondage and death. Why must the bottle come out everywhere? Why can there not be a festal occasion without this vulgar guzzling of strong drink?

Woman, there are some things that you can do, and this is one; you can make drinking unpopular and despised among the young.

You can use disengagement alluring you to your own house, as you can hold in suspension every young man who touches the cup.

You know that no young man who drinks can safely be trusted with the happiness of any woman, and that is as useful as a man can be for woman's society. Have this understood: that every young man who has drunk is likely proscribed. Bring your children regularly drinking, and temptation in any man's way, which leads hundreds of thousands men into bondage and death. Why must the bottle come out everywhere? Why can there not be a festal occasion without this vulgar guzzling of strong drink?

Woman, there are some things that you can do, and this is one; you can make drinking unpopular and despised among the young.

You can use disengagement alluring you to your own house, as you can hold in suspension every young man who touches the cup.

You know that no young man who drinks can safely be trusted with the happiness of any woman, and that is as useful as a man can be for woman's society. Have this understood: that every young man who has drunk is likely proscribed. Bring your children regularly drinking, and temptation in any man's way, which leads hundreds of thousands men into bondage and death. Why must the bottle come out everywhere? Why can there not be a festal occasion without this vulgar guzzling of strong drink?

Woman, there are some things that you can do, and this is one; you can make drinking unpopular and despised among the young.

You can use disengagement alluring you to your own house, as you can hold in suspension every young man who touches the cup.

You know that no young man who drinks can safely be trusted with the happiness of any woman, and that is as useful as a man can be for woman's society. Have this understood: that every young man who has drunk is likely proscribed. Bring your children regularly drinking, and temptation in any man's way, which leads hundreds of thousands men into bondage and death. Why must the bottle come out everywhere? Why can there not be a festal occasion without this vulgar guzzling of strong drink?

Woman, there are some things that you can do, and this is one; you can make drinking unpopular and despised among the young.

You can use disengagement alluring you to your own house, as you can hold in suspension every young man who touches the cup.

You know that no young man who drinks can safely be trusted with the happiness of any woman, and that is as useful as a man can be for woman's society. Have this understood: that every young man who has drunk is likely proscribed. Bring your children regularly drinking, and temptation in any man's way, which leads hundreds of thousands men into bondage and death. Why must the bottle come out everywhere? Why can there not be a festal occasion without this vulgar guzzling of strong drink?

Woman, there are some things that you can do, and this is one; you can make drinking unpopular and despised among the young.

You can use disengagement alluring you to your own house, as you can hold in suspension every young man who touches the cup.

You know that no young man who drinks can safely be trusted with the happiness of any woman, and that is as useful as a man can be for woman's society. Have this understood: that every young man who has drunk is likely proscribed. Bring your children regularly drinking, and temptation in any man's way, which leads hundreds of thousands men into bondage and death. Why must the bottle come out everywhere? Why can there not be a festal occasion without this vulgar guzzling of strong drink?

Woman, there are some things that you can do, and this is one; you can make drinking unpopular and despised among the young.

You can use disengagement alluring you to your own house, as you can hold in suspension every young man who touches the cup.

You know that no young man who drinks can safely be trusted with the happiness of any woman, and that is as useful as a man can be for woman's society. Have this understood: that every young man who has drunk is likely proscribed. Bring your children regularly drinking, and temptation in any man's way, which leads hundreds of thousands men into bondage and death. Why must the bottle come out everywhere? Why can there not be a festal occasion without this vulgar guzzling of strong drink?

Woman, there are some things that you can do, and this is one; you can make drinking unpopular and despised among the young.

You can use disengagement alluring you to your own house, as you can hold in suspension every young man who touches the cup.

You know that no young man who drinks can safely be trusted with the happiness of any woman, and that is as useful as a man can be for woman's society. Have this understood: that every young man who has drunk is likely proscribed. Bring your children regularly drinking, and temptation in any man's way, which leads hundreds of thousands men into bondage and death. Why must the bottle come out everywhere? Why can there not be a festal occasion without this vulgar guzzling of strong drink?

Woman, there are some things that you can do, and this is one; you can make drinking unpopular and despised among the young.

You can use disengagement alluring you to your own house, as you can hold in suspension every young man who touches the cup.

You know that no young man who drinks can safely be trusted with the happiness of any woman, and that is as useful as a man can be for woman's society. Have this understood: that every young man who has drunk is likely proscribed. Bring your children regularly drinking, and temptation in any man's way, which leads hundreds of thousands men into bondage and death. Why must the bottle come out everywhere? Why can there not be a festal occasion without this vulgar guzzling of strong drink?

Woman, there are some things that you can do, and this is one; you can make drinking unpopular and despised among the young.

You can use disengagement alluring you to your own house, as you can hold in suspension every young man who touches the cup.

You know that no young man who drinks can safely be trusted with the happiness of any woman, and that is as useful as a man can be for woman's society. Have this understood: that every young man who has drunk is likely proscribed. Bring your children regularly drinking, and temptation in any man's way, which leads hundreds of thousands men into bondage and death. Why must the bottle come out everywhere? Why can there not be a festal occasion without this vulgar guzzling of strong drink?

Woman, there are some things that you can do, and this is one; you can make drinking unpopular and despised among the young.

You can use disengagement alluring you to your own house, as you can hold in suspension every young man who touches the cup.

You know that no young man who drinks can safely be trusted with the happiness of any woman, and that is as useful as a man can be for woman's society. Have this understood: that every young man who has drunk is likely proscribed. Bring your children regularly drinking, and temptation in any man's way, which leads hundreds of thousands men into bondage and death. Why must the bottle come out everywhere? Why can there not be a festal occasion without this vulgar guzzling of strong drink?

Woman, there are some things that you can do, and this is one; you can make drinking unpopular and despised among the young.

You can use disengagement alluring you to your own house, as you can hold in suspension every young man who touches the cup.

You know that no young man who drinks can safely be trusted with the happiness of any woman, and that is as useful as a man can be for woman's society. Have this understood: that every young man who has drunk is likely proscribed. Bring your children regularly drinking, and temptation in any man's way, which leads hundreds of thousands men into bondage and death. Why must the bottle come out everywhere? Why can there not be a festal occasion without this vulgar guzzling of strong drink?

Woman, there are some things that you can do, and this is one; you can make drinking unpopular and despised among the young.

You can use disengagement alluring you to your own house, as you can hold in suspension every young man who touches the cup.

You know that no young man who drinks can safely be trusted with the happiness of any woman, and that is as useful as a man can be for woman's society. Have this understood: that every young man who has drunk is likely proscribed. Bring your children regularly drinking, and temptation in any man's way, which leads hundreds of thousands men into bondage and death. Why must the bottle come out everywhere? Why can there not be a festal occasion without this vulgar guzzling of strong drink?

Woman, there are some things that you can do, and this is one; you can make drinking unpopular and despised among the young.

You can use disengagement alluring you to your own house, as you can hold in suspension every young man who touches the cup.

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

MAYSVILLE, KY., DECEMBER 28, 1870.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

No Eagle.—Our hands insisted on a holiday on Monday and we were not able to issue a Tri-Weekly Eagle to-day. Our Weekly also is rather scant of matter, but our indulgent readers will know how to excuse it.

If you want good coal, lumber, baled hay, corn or sand, go to Phister & Lowry's, 3rd street near the court house.

There are only four distilleries in operation in the Covington district. This time last year there were forty.

New Music.—We have received from Louis Tripp, music publisher of Louisville, several pieces of new music, "Bel Amis" from Bulwer's Rienzi, music by East, is exquisite, and "Loving Eyes" by Zoeller is charmingly arranged.

Christmas.—James Smith's on Second st., is the place to go to for books of all sorts for Christmas presents. He has also on hand elegant albums, boxes, and all articles a hundred suitable for the holidays. Give him a call.

Fire in Augusta.—We learn that the Bodman House in Augusta was entirely consumed by fire on yesterday. It was a large and new hotel, in which the people of our neighboring town took much pride, and we regret the disaster.

Anne Jaas.—The heirs of this mythical Dutchman were disappointed by a decision in a New York Court, that they have no legal claim upon some sixty acres of land in the heart of that city. Their attorney will move for an appeal.

Cold Weather.—That the last few days have been cold will be no news to any one in this part of the world. Friday morning at eight o'clock, the mercury indicated six degrees above zero. This morning at an early hour it stood at ten degrees below. Sosaya the clerk of the weather—Squire Wood.

The Ohio is full of floating ice this morning, thick enough not only to impede but absolutely to suspend navigation. The St. James came up last night, but will not return to Cincinnati this morning. The Ferry boat is fast in the ice a little distance from the Ohio shore, and all efforts to extricate her self have thus far been unavailing.

The house of Mr. McGurley, a farmer, near Crittenden Springs, Kentucky, was burned during his absence, on last Sunday, and his wife and grown daughter burned to death. Fifteen hundred dollars, partly in gold and silver, were in the house, which causes suspicion that murder may have been committed.

Newport will be abandoned as a military post in a short time. The five acres of ground occupied by the barracks buildings were purchased by the United States in 1795. The location of the post at this point has never been of any particular advantage to Newport, and the majority of her citizens do not regret that it is to be removed to St. Louis.

Rev. Mr. J. L. McKee having resigned the pastorate of the Chestnut street Presbyterian Church, in Louisville, a few weeks ago, an attempt was made to get Dr. Smith, of Baltimore to take the place. His congregation would not consent to the change and a call was then made on Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn N. Y., with a salary of \$5,000 in gold. He will probably accept.

Brandenburg.—The business portion of Brandenburg, Kentucky, was entirely destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The fire originated in Shaw's Hotel, and the buildings being mostly of frame, the fire spread rapidly, and only ceased for want of material. The stock of the business houses was removed into the streets, but the flames also destroyed the merchandise. Loss unknown.

The managers of the Atlantic Cable Company now despair, it is said, of successfully repairing the broken ocean lines until next June, when the work can again be prosecuted with a smooth sea. The steamer Robert Lowe is still, however, endeavoring to grapple the broken connections. The French cable is again overcrowded with telegrams from Europe, and they are transmitted with difficulty and very slowly.

Collision.—The fine passenger steamers, Robert E. Lee and Potomac collided near Natchez on Thursday morning last. The Lee was run ashore and sank in nine feet water. The Potomac was badly damaged. The Lee was insured for \$50,000 and the Potomac for a similar amount. No lives were lost. The accident occurred in rounding a bend where several steamers had previously been lost.

Among those prominently spoken of in connection with the Missouri Senatorship is Judge Silas Woodson, of St. Joseph. Judge W. is one of the leading lawyers and most popular gentleman in the State, and would be an ornament to that Senate of the United States. He was originally a Kentuckian, but has been a citizen of Missouri for the last thirty years.

Installation Services.—The Presbytery of Ebenezer will convene in this city to-day (Wednesday) 28th inst., to proceed to the installation of Rev. G. M. Campbell to the Pastorate of the Presbyterian (Assembly) Church. Service of installation will be held in the Church, corner of 3rd and Court sts., at 7 o'clock P. M. Sermon by Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, of Cincinnati. Charges to the pastor and people, by members of the Presbytery.

The Little Corporal Magazine for January is received. It is small praise to say that this magazine has no superior and few equals in the world, for children of all ages, and for older people with young hearts. The new serial begins in this number opens admirably, and the whole number is as full of good things as "an egg is meat." The illustrations are exceedingly creditable. \$1.50 a year, and beautiful premiums for clubs. Address Howell & Miller, Publishers, Chicago, Ill. The November and December numbers of '70 are sent free to all new subscribers for 1871 sent before January 1st.

A Card.
Mr. Green—Dear Sir:
Through you the ladies of the Presbytery, in Washington, desire me to return their kindest thanks to the many friends in Maysville for their liberal and timely efforts and valuable aid toward their supper for the benefit of the Presbyterian church in this town. Their profits were largely due to these efforts.

Upon former occasions this same liberality has been displayed. May they never have cause to regret these acts of kindness.

Yours truly,
Chas. H. Doss
Washington, Ky., Dec. 13, 1870.

Tennessee waits a Governor's mansion, and a committee of the legislature have examined Mr. McCormack's new house, on Park street, in Nashville. We suppose it will stand. The committee had viewed the house, they were regaled by a most sumptuous and beautiful repast. Oysters, delicacies and viands were furnished in profusion, and rare old wine exhilarating vintage sparkled and flowed freely. Wit and sentiment, and mirth and good humor prevailed for some time."

Horace Greeley's Essays, "What I know of Farming," which have been published in the Tribune every week during 1870 are to be printed in book form, and a copy will be sent, post-paid, to each subscriber who sends \$10 for The Daily, \$4 for The Semi-Weekly, or \$12 for The Weekly Tribune, and requests the book at the time of subscribing. This will enable old subscribers to secure the Essays for preservation, on renewing their subscriptions, and new subscribers will, of course, be glad to obtain them, free of cost. See Advertisement.

The Seventh Judicial District—Col. Wickliffe the Nominees.—The Democratic Convention of the Seventh Judicial District met at Springfield on 14th, inst., and was largely attended. The contest for the nomination was spirited, and twelve ballots were taken before the master was decided. The last ballot stood: C. A. Hardin, of Mercer, 274 votes; J. C. Wickliffe of Nelson, 472 votes; Mr. Monroe, of Taylor, 6 votes. Mr. Wickliffe was declared the nominee, and will, of course, be elected. He is a gentleman of fine legal ability, and will make an excellent Judge.

The Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad.—It seems there is now some probability that this road will be built and we are glad of it. The committee of the citizens of Lexington who have been in consultation in Cincinnati with Messrs Cutler, Jones and Co., the contractors, returned Thursday night, and now report the contract closed for the building of the Eastern division of the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, commencing at Lexington and running to the Big Sandy River. Four thousand hands are to set at work about the 1st of next March and the road is to be completed in two years.

Are the Kentucky Insurance Companies Safe?—Very few people of Kentucky are aware that the citizens of this State are paying out annually at least two millions of dollars for insurance in some form or other; that perhaps twice that amount is nearer the proper estimate.

The legislature acting on a correct idea that the business was large important, attempted to throw safeguards around it. But, with doubtless good intentions, these efforts proved failures from a want of proper knowledge of the subject. Those who understood the business, and were capable of suggesting the proper measure of protection, were too little interested to do so, nor directly interested in so doing.

The collapse of a few fire companies, which had for a short time made successful appeals to the state pride of our people, so aroused public attention to the necessity for protection that parties interested in insurance clamed loudest for those measures which the experience of other States had proved to be effectual to prevent imposition. This agitation resulted in the enactment of laws, in the spring of 1870, which, if not shorn of their strength, will effectually prevent similar occurrences in the future, and ought to inspire confidence in all those companies which bear the rigid scrutiny now required to be made against him.—Frankfort Yeoman.

SEQUEL TO THE TYRRE-FRANKLIN KILLING.—In our issue of week before last, we made mention of a young Tyree's being taken out from his house by four or five men, shot dead and buried, in the upper end of this county. Last week we spoke of a party of men following the alleged murderers into Lewis county, and that one of their number, Ben Franklin, was killed, and two others badly wounded, and captured with their companions, and returned to the custody of the jailor of Montgomery county.

This week we have to chronicle the bloody sequel of these bloody tragedies. Four of the party following and arresting the Franklin party, upon their return, were arrested and taken before his Honor, Judge Winn, charged with the wilful murder of Ben Franklin. Upon trial two of them were acquitted. The other two, Murrell Tyree and Mays, not being ready for trial, their examination was postponed to Thursday, Dec. 15th. Mays gave bail for his appearance, and Tyree not being able to procure it, was placed in charge of an officer.

It is now generally known that the experience of Kentucky is precisely that of other States, except in degree, and that Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Missouri, and other States East and West, were driven to the same remedy, after enduring inflictions far greater than Kentucky has experienced.

It is a fact that should not be overlooked that simultaneous with the operations of the Kentucky companies, similar institutions of other States, equally unworthy of confidence, were striving for patronage in our midst, two of which at least failed outright, and others forced to withdraw by the force of public opinion. It was a great mistake to suppose that Kentucky companies were less sound, as a class, than those of other states, or that losses under them were greater. At the very time that three or four small companies failed there were no less than twenty five state companies doing business, which are still in successful operation, against which there has never been a breath of suspicion. These were truly state institutions, managed by our own citizens, while the unsuccessful were, for the most part, conducted by men who came to the State to improve their fortunes by desperate means, and whose companies were almost unknown in the cities where they claimed a location, except by the signs over their office doors.

Boldly the day of our Rath has come and who is able to stand. Mr. Murrell Tyree, your case has been investigated and your friends brought to light, that you have been a cold blooded murderer and a thief from your boyhood up.

This body is to hang here till 8 o'clock and the person that takes it down before that time is subject to our custom.

We understand that young Tyree was a nephew of Ed. Hawkins, who was hung in Estill a few years since, and a grand nephew and namesake of the notorious John A. Murrell the celebrated land pirate of a former generation.—Mt. Sterling Sentinel.

Arlington House and Mary Custis Lee. To the Editor of the World:

Sir—It may not be amiss to state a few plain facts as to the matter of the Arlington estate. John Parke Custis left the Arlington estate to George Washington Park Custis, adopted son and step-grandson of one George Washington. G. W. P. Custis had one child, Mary Custis, who was born at Arlington, and to whom he devised his estate. The daughter Mary married Robert Edward Lee. In his will admitted to probate at Lexington, Virginia, in October last, General R. E. Lee bequeathed to his family only personal estate. No mention of land is made in it, because he owned none. The will itself bears date anterior to the war. G. W. P. Custis died in 1857, and after that General Lee held a life estate in Arlington as tenant by courtesy. This now belongs to Mrs. Lee free from any claim whatever except a tax title held by the United States Government. Any lawyer knows that a court of equity would hold the owner of a tax title as entitled merely to what he actually paid out, returned to him with legal interest. Mrs. Lee has been under legal disability as a married woman. This is now removed by the death of her husband, and she stands as any other widowed lady claiming her patrimony and birthplace at the first moment that the law allows her to do so. No body seeks to remove the Union flag. But shall the great-grand-daughter of Martha Washington have her property? That's the question.

It can not be denied that insurance companies have failed, and that through their agency gross frauds have been perpetrated; the same may be said of every description of corporation and individuals and firms; yet wise and good men repose confidence in them all nevertheless, and endeavor to learn wisdom from experience. Moreover, it can not be denied that insurance companies are sued, and resist payment when they ought not to be said? In these particular insurance companies are more suited against than aiding. No business whatever are more attempts to defraud made in this, and it is altogether wonderful, in view of this fact and the magnitude and number of their transactions, that fewer suits grow out of them than those of any other description.

Life insurance companies are without a doubt great states repudiate their debts, and their kindred thanks to the many friends in Maysville for their liberal and timely efforts and valuable aid toward their supper for the benefit of the Presbyterian church in this town. Their profits were largely due to these efforts.

The Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company is a Kentucky institution, offered and directed by her citizens, known to the commercial world as men of integrity and ability and her condition is subject to rigid investi-

gation of her state officials, and is made known to the public from time to time. She asks to be judged upon her own merits, and not to be classed and condemned with a few fire companies, chartered, it is true, by the legislature of the state, but managed, it should be known, by aliens to her soil.

Kentuckians should be slow to admit that anything in her atmosphere is unfriendly to the growth of institutions that flourish elsewhere. They adorn all the walks of life in other departments, and they will not be found wanting here. The unfriendly suspicions, wherever they exist, are unjust, and any who entertain them will be ashamed when reflection is substituted for prejudice or passion.

Wm. J. Sudduth, of Flemingsburg, is the agent of the Southern Mutual for this part of Kentucky, and we recommend him to all desiring to insure.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the New York Observer, in another column, and the book of statistics and religious information they offer as a premium for new subscribers. It is a most valuable book, and is a strong inducement to subscribe for one of the best religious papers in the land.

Soxodont.—All the dentrifies had their drawbacks, until the salutinous Bark of the Soap Tree was brought from the Chilian valleys, to perfect the fragrant Soxodont, the most wholesome, reliable and delightful article for the teeth, that a brush has ever dipped into.

STATE NEWS.

On Saturday night an unfortunate difficulty arose between John Kiernan and Dennis Griffin, both well known in this city, which resulted in the latter receiving a severe wound in the body from a sword-cane in the hands of the former. As far as we have been able to gather the particulars, they are as follows: Mr. Kiernan, whose grocery was burned by the late fire, has in course of construction several new buildings. Griffin is a master carpenter and contractor, felt aggrieved at not having his bids considered, and meeting Kiernan at Lillie's saloon, engaged in an alteration of words on the subject. From words the difficulty proceeded to blows, and finally to the results here noted. The sword penetrated Griffin's body on the left side, just above the hip, and passed nearly through it, inflicting a very dangerous wound, though up to last evening Griffin was doing well, and strong hopes were entertained of his recovery. Kiernan surrendered himself to the authorities and gave the required bond to await the result, and answer any charge which may be made against him.—Frankfort Yeoman.

THE Lexinton and Big Sandy Railroad.—It seems there is now some probability that this road will be built and we are glad of it.

The committee of the citizens of Lexington who have been in consultation in Cincinnati with Messrs Cutler, Jones and Co., the contractors, returned Thursday night, and now report the contract closed for the building of the Eastern division of the Elizabethtown,

Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, commencing at Lexington and running to the Big Sandy River. Four thousand hands are to set at work about the 1st of next March and the road is to be completed in two years.

STATE NEWS.

On Saturday night an unfortunate difficulty arose between John Kiernan and Dennis Griffin, both well known in this city, which resulted in the latter receiving a severe wound in the body from a sword-cane in the hands of the former. As far as we have been able to gather the particulars, they are as follows: Mr. Kiernan, whose grocery was burned by the late fire, has in course of construction several new buildings. Griffin is a master carpenter and contractor, felt aggrieved at not having his bids considered, and meeting Kiernan at Lillie's saloon, engaged in an alteration of words on the subject. From words the difficulty proceeded to blows, and finally to the results here noted. The sword penetrated Griffin's body on the left side, just above the hip, and passed nearly through it, inflicting a very dangerous wound, though up to last evening Griffin was doing well, and strong hopes were entertained of his recovery. Kiernan surrendered himself to the authorities and gave the required bond to await the result, and answer any charge which may be made against him.—Frankfort Yeoman.

THE Lexinton and Big Sandy Railroad.—It seems there is now some probability that this road will be built and we are glad of it.

The committee of the citizens of Lexington who have been in consultation in Cincinnati with Messrs Cutler, Jones and Co., the contractors, returned Thursday night, and now report the contract closed for the building of the Eastern division of the Elizabethtown,

Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, commencing at Lexington and running to the Big Sandy River. Four thousand hands are to set at work about the 1st of next March and the road is to be completed in two years.

STATE NEWS.

On Saturday night an unfortunate difficulty arose between John Kiernan and Dennis Griffin, both well known in this city, which resulted in the latter receiving a severe wound in the body from a sword-cane in the hands of the former. As far as we have been able to gather the particulars, they are as follows: Mr. Kiernan, whose grocery was burned by the late fire, has in course of construction several new buildings. Griffin is a master carpenter and contractor, felt aggrieved at not having his bids considered, and meeting Kiernan at Lillie's saloon, engaged in an alteration of words on the subject. From words the difficulty proceeded to blows, and finally to the results here noted. The sword penetrated Griffin's body on the left side, just above the hip, and passed nearly through it, inflicting a very dangerous wound, though up to last evening Griffin was doing well, and strong hopes were entertained of his recovery. Kiernan surrendered himself to the authorities and gave the required bond to await the result, and answer any charge which may be made against him.—Frankfort Yeoman.

THE Lexinton and Big Sandy Railroad.—It seems there is now some probability that this road will be built and we are glad of it.

The committee of the citizens of Lexington who have been in consultation in Cincinnati with Messrs Cutler, Jones and Co., the contractors, returned Thursday night, and now report the contract closed for the building of the Eastern division of the Elizabethtown,

Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, commencing at Lexington and running to the Big Sandy River. Four thousand hands are to set at work about the 1st of next March and the road is to be completed in two years.

STATE NEWS.

On Saturday night an unfortunate difficulty arose between John Kiernan and Dennis Griffin, both well known in this city, which resulted in the latter receiving a severe wound in the body from a sword-cane in the hands of the former. As far as we have been able to gather the particulars, they are as follows: Mr. Kiernan, whose grocery was burned by the late fire, has in course of construction several new buildings. Griffin is a master carpenter and contractor, felt aggrieved at not having his bids considered, and meeting Kiernan at Lillie's saloon, engaged in an alteration of words on the subject. From words the difficulty proceeded to blows, and finally to the results here noted. The sword penetrated Griffin's body on the left side, just above the hip, and passed nearly through it, inflicting a very dangerous wound, though up to last evening Griffin was doing well, and strong hopes were entertained of his recovery. Kiernan surrendered himself to the authorities and gave the required bond to await the result, and answer any charge which may be made against him.—Frankfort Yeoman.

THE Lexinton and Big Sandy Railroad.—It seems there is now some probability that this road will be built and we are glad of it.

The committee of the citizens of Lexington who have been in consultation in Cincinnati with Messrs Cutler, Jones and Co., the contractors, returned Thursday night, and now report the contract closed for the building of the Eastern division of the Elizabethtown,

Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, commencing at Lexington and running to the Big Sandy River. Four thousand hands are to set at work about the 1st of next March and the road is to be completed in two years.

STATE NEWS.

On Saturday night an unfortunate difficulty arose between John Kiernan and Dennis Griffin, both well known in this city, which resulted in the latter receiving a severe wound in the body from a sword-cane in the hands of the former. As far as we have been able to gather the particulars, they are as follows: Mr. Kiernan, whose grocery was burned by the late fire, has in course of construction several new buildings. Griffin is a master carpenter and contractor, felt aggrieved at not having his bids considered, and meeting Kiernan at Lillie's saloon, engaged in an alteration of words on the subject. From words the difficulty proceeded to blows, and finally to the results here noted. The sword penetrated Griffin's body on the left side, just above the hip, and passed nearly through it, inflicting a very dangerous wound, though up to last evening Griffin was doing well, and strong hopes were entertained of his recovery. Kiernan surrendered himself to the authorities and gave the required bond to await the result, and answer any charge which may be made against him.—Frankfort Yeoman.

THE Lexinton and Big Sandy Railroad.—It seems there is now some probability that this road will be built and we are glad of it.

The committee of the citizens of Lexington who have been in consultation in Cincinnati with Messrs Cutler, Jones and Co., the contractors, returned Thursday night, and now report the contract closed for the building of the Eastern division of the Elizabethtown,

Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, commencing at Lexington and running to the Big Sandy River. Four thousand hands are to set at work about the 1st of next March and the road is to be completed in two years.

STATE NEWS.

